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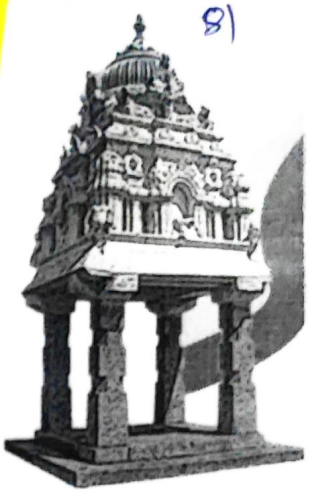

BBMP

BRUHAT BENGALURU MAHANAGARA PALIKE

RR NAGAR ZONE

DETAILED PROJECT REPORT

NAME OF WORK: ADDITIONAL WORKS TO JALAHALLI GOVT SCHOOL IN WARD NO.16

ESTIMATE COST: 300.00 LAKHS

CIVIL QUALITY CONSULTANTS & ENGINEERS

(Buildings Geo-Tech & Highway Materials Testing Laboratory)

An ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Company

NABL Accredited As Per ISO/IEC: 17025:2005 Laboratory

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Action Initiation:

Office of The Executive engineer, Raja Rajeshwari Nagara Zone, Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike.

Raja Rajeshwari Nagara zone, Bengaluru has proposed Action plan for development of buildings, multipurpose building.

The various functions in the Civic development are orderly development of the city (including zoning and building regulations), health, hygiene, trade licensing and education through its network of schools, and for the quality of life and also maintaining lung spaces, water bodies, parks, Play grounds, greening of the city etc.

Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike, Bengaluru in consideration of the factors mentioned in preceding parts to which various playgrounds are currently subjected to development and improvements. Hence, a study for the techno- socio-environmental feasibility report is initiated.

The objectives of the study is to

- Formulate plans for development of building.
- Improve the building for public utility
- Enhancing the building values (historic, conservation).

For attaining the above, Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike, Bengaluru have entrusted the work to **CIVIL QUALITY CONSULTANTS AND ENGINEERS.,** Bengaluru for the purpose of Additional Works to Jalahalli Govt School in Ward No.16

As per the essentiality and requirement, evaluation studies on the following aspects were carried Out,

- Survey of present status of the building area.
- Authorized/Unauthorized developments around the building surrounding..
- Analyze Condition of the building area and surroundings.
- The financial implications for revival and its maintenance.

This section presents a summary of recommendations made in the project report of the study.

Chapter-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1GENERAL

Bangalore is the capital of Karnataka. It is located on the Deccan Plateau in the south- eastern part of Karnataka. Bangalore is India's third most populous city and fifth-most populous urban agglomeration. Bangalore is well known as a hub for India's Information Technology sector. It is among the top 10 preferred entrepreneurial locations in the world Bangalore is sometimes referred to as the "Silicon Valley of India" (or "IT capital of India") because of its role as the nation's leading information technology (IT) exporter. Indian technological organizations ISRO, Infosys, Wipro and HAL are headquartered in the city. A demographically diverse city, Bangalore is the second fastest-growing major metropolis in India.

1.2 GEOGRAPHY

Bangalore lies in the southeast of the South Indian state of Karnataka. It is in the heart of the Mysore Plateau (a region of the larger Precambrian Deccan) at an average elevation of 900 m (2,953 Ft.).It is located at 12.97°N 77.56°E and covers an area of 741 km2 (286 sq mi).The majority of the city of Bangalore lies in the Bangalore Urban district of Karnataka and the surrounding rural areas are a part of the Bangalore Rural district. The topology of Bangalore is flat except for a central ridge running NNE-SSW. The highest point is Vidyaranyapura Doddabettahalli, which is 962 m (3,156 ft) and lies on this ridge. No major rivers run through the city, though the Arkavathi and South Pennar cross paths at the Nandi Hills, 60 km (37 mi.) to the north. River Vrishabhavathi, a minor tributary of the Arkavathi, arises within the city at Basavanagudi and flows through the city. The rivers Arkavathi and Vrishabhavathi together carry much of Bangalore's sewage. A sewerage system, constructed in 1922, covers 215 km² (133 mi²) of the city and connects with five sewage treatment centers located in the periphery of Bangalor.

1.3 CLIMATE

Bangalore has a tropical savanna climate with distinct wet and dry seasons. Due to its high elevation, Bangalore usually enjoys a more moderate climate throughout the year, although occasional heat waves can make summer somewhat uncomfortable the coolest month is January with an average low temperature of 15.1 °C (59.2 °F) and the hottest month is April with an average high temperature of 35 °C (95 °F). The highest temperature ever recorded in Bangalore is 39.2 °C (103 °F) (recorded on 24 April 2016) as there was a strong El Nino in 2016 There were

also unofficial records of 41 °C (106 °F) on that day. The lowest ever recorded is 7.8 °C (46 °F) in January 1884 Winter temperatures rarely drop below 14 °C (57 °F), and summer temperatures seldom exceed 36 °C (97 °F). Bangalore receives rainfall from both the northeast and the southwest monsoons and the wettest months are September, October and August, in that order. The summer heat is moderated by fairly frequent thunderstorms, which occasionally cause power outages and local flooding. Most of the rainfall occurs during late afternoon/evening or night and rain before noon is infrequent. November 2015 (290.4 mm) was recorded as one of the wettest months in Bangalore with heavy rains causing severe flooding in some areas, and closure of a number of organizations for over a couple of days The heaviest rainfall recorded in a 24-hour period is 179 millimeters recorded on 1 October 1997

1.4 CIVIC ADMINISTRATION

The **Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP)** is the administrative body responsible for civic amenities and some infrastructural assets of the Greater Bangalore metropolitan area.[1] It is the fourth largest Municipal Corporation in India being responsible for a population of 6.8 million in an area of 741 km^2. Its boundaries have expanded more than 10 times over the last six decades. Its roles and responsibilities include the "orderly development of the city" — zoning and building regulations, health, hygiene, licensing, trade and education, as well as quality of life issues such as public open space, water bodies, parks and greenery. The BBMP represents the third level of government (the Central Government and State Government being the first two levels). BBMP is run by a city council composed of elected representatives, called "corporators", one from each of the wards (localities) of the city

BRUHAT BENGALURU MAHANAGARA PALIKE

The Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) is the administrative body responsible for the civil and infrastructural assets of the Greater Bangalore metropolitan area.

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1.4.1 HISTORY

The history of municipal governance of Bangalore dates back to 27 March 1862, when nine leading citizens of the old city formed a Municipal Board under the Improvement of Towns Act of 1850 with a similar Municipal Board was also formed in the newer Cantonment area.[3] The two boards were legalised in 1881, and functioned as two independent bodies called the Bangalore City Municipality and the Bangalore Civil and Military Station Municipality (Cantonment). The following year, half of the municipal councillors were permitted to be elected; property tax was introduced and greater powers given over police and local improvement.

After Indian independence, the two Municipal Boards were merged to form the Corporation of the City of Bangalore in 1949, under the Bangalore City Corporation Act. The corporation then consisted of 70 elected representatives and 50 electoral divisions and the office of Mayor introduced for the first time. The first elections were held in 1950.

The name of the council changed — first to Bangalore City Corporation (BCC) and then to Bangalore Mahanagara Palike

In 1991 the BMP expanded to include 87 wards in 1991 and 100 wards in 1995. The council also included 40 additional members drawn from the parliament and state legislature.

In November 2006, the BMP Council was dissolved by the state government upon the completion of its five year term. In January 2007, the Karnataka Government issued a notification to merge 100 wards of the erstwhile Bangalore Mahanagara Palike with seven City Municipal Councils (CMC)s, one Town Municipal Council (TMC) and 111 villages around the city to form a single administrative

area.[4] The process was completed by April 2007 and the body was renamed 'Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike' (Greater Bangalore Municipal Corporation).

1.4.2 STRUCTURE

A mayor and deputy mayor of the council are also elected for a period of 1-year, though not by popular votethe BBMP is at present run by an Administrator and a Commissioner, who are appointed by the State Government. The Additional Commissioner is a specially appointed IRS officer. The Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike is responsible for civic and infrastructural requirements of the city. It often works in conjunction with other civic bodies such as the Agenda for Bangalore Infrastructure Development Task Force (ABIDe) and the Bangalore Development Authority (BDA) to design and implement civic and infrastructural projects

The 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India (Article 243 W), inserted by the constitution 74th Amendment Act of 1992, provides a list of 18 functions as belonging to the legitimate domain of Urban Local Bodies .

1. Urban Planning including town planning
2. Regulation of land use and construction of buildings
3. Planning for economic and social development
4. Roads and bridges
5. Water Supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes
6. Public health, sanitation, conservancy and Solid Waste Management
7. Fire services
8. Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects
9. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and the mentally retarded
10. Slum improvement and upgradation
11. Urban Poverty Alleviation
12. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens and play grounds
13. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects
14. Burials and burial grounds, cremations, cremation Ghats/grounds, and electric crematoria
15. Cattle pounds, prevention of cruelty to animals
16. Vital statistics including registration of birth and deaths
17. Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences
18. Regulation of slaughter houses and tannerie

1.4.3 ZONES

BBMP is divided into eight zones, for the ease of administration each administered by a Zonal Commissioner:

Every zone has a Zonal Commissioner, who is answerable to the BBMP commissioner. The decentralization hasn't been very effective in addressing the problems in administration. The end of 2013 saw discussions in various circles about dividing BBMP into more parts.

1.4.4 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike is the fourth largest Municipal Corporation in India, after the city corporations that administer Mumbai, Delhi and Chennai. The BBMP is responsible for infrastructural assets of the Greater Bangalore Metropolitan area, spread across 741 km^2, with a population of 6.8 million.

Its roles and responsibilities include the "orderly development of the city "zoning and building regulations, health, hygiene, licensing, trade and education, as well as quality of life issues such as lung spaces, water bodies, parks and greenery.

As part of this, Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) is desirous of obtaining consultancy services for the preparation of Design Report for Individual house Building.

M/S Civil Quality Consultants & Engineers has been appointed as a consultant to perform the services. This Report deals with the approach, methodology, investigation details of project roads and the role of Consultants.

SCOPE OF WORK

The Scope of Services of the Consultancy includes the following:

Inventory and condition surveys for existing road & pavement, cross drainage

Structures and bridges

OBJECTIVES

Objectives of the project are as listed below:

- To conduct necessary survey studies, investigations and designs required to prepare Design Report for the selected Site in Bangalore city.
- To prepare BOQ, estimates and specifications based on the detailed designs.
- To prepare tender documents.
- Rate analysis of schedule items, BOQ and Detailed estimates.
- Detailed Report and drawings.

1.5 BUILDING

A building or edifice is a structure with a roof and walls standing more or less permanently in one place, such as a house or factory. Buildings come in a variety of sizes, shapes and functions, and have been adapted throughout history for a wide number of factors, from building materials available, to weather conditions, to land prices, ground conditions, specific uses and aesthetic reasons. To better understand the term building compares the list of non building structures.

Buildings serve several needs of society primarily as shelter from weather, security, living space, privacy, to store belongings, and to comfortably live and work. A building as a shelter represents a physical division of the human habitat (a place of comfort and safety) and the outside (a place that at times may be harsh and harmful).

Ever since the first cave paintings, buildings have also become objects or canvasses of much artistic expression. In recent years, interest in sustainable planning and building practices has also become an intentional part of the design process of many new buildings.

Types

1.5.1 RESIDENTIAL

Single-family residential buildings are most often called houses or homes. Residential buildings containing more than one dwelling unit are called a duplex, apartment building to differentiate them from 'individual houses. A condominium is an apartment that the occupant owns rather than rents. Houses may also be built in pairs (semi-detached), in terraces where all but two of the houses have others either side; apartments may be built round courtyards or as rectangular blocks surrounded by a piece of ground of varying sizes. Houses which were built as a single dwelling may later be divided into apartments or bedsitters; they may also be converted to another use e.g. an office or a shop.

Building types may range from huts to multimillion-dollar high-rise apartment blocks able to house thousands of people. Increasing settlement density in buildings (and smaller distances between buildings) is usually a response to high ground prices resulting from many people wanting to live close to work or similar attractors. Other common building materials are brick, concrete or combinations of either of these with stone.

Residential buildings have different names for their use depending if they are seasonal include holiday cottage (vacation home) or timeshare: size such as a cottage or great house; value such as a shack or

mansion; manner of construction such as a log home or mobile home; proximity to the ground such as earth sheltered house, stilt house, or tree house. Also if the residents are in need of special care such as a nursing home, orphanage or prison; or in group housing like barracks or dormitories.

Historically many people lived in communal buildings called longhouses, smaller dwellings called pit-houses and houses combined with barns sometimes called house barns.

Buildings are defined to be substantial, permanent structures so other dwelling forms such as houseboats, yurts, and motor homes are dwellings but not buildings.

1.5.2 MULTI-STOREYS

A multi storey is a building that has multiple floors. Sydney is a city with many multi story buildings: One suburb which has been notorious for poor construction is Lane Cove. Many overseas investors have been sucked in a and bought poorly built buildings

1.5.3 COMPLEX

Sometimes a group of inter-related (and possibly inter-connected) builds are referred to as a complex – for example a housing complex, educational complex, hospital complex, etc